

Oral Surgery

1. Which of the following is the best medium to preserve avulsed tooth outside the patient mouth?
- A. Water.
 - B. Milk**
 - C. Hank's balanced salt solution (HBSS)
 - D. Saline
 - E. All of the above
2. Which of the following is the least desirable medium to preserve avulsed tooth outside the patient mouth?
- A. Water.**
 - B. Milk
 - C. Hank's balanced salt solution (HBSS)
 - D. Saline
 - E. All of the above
3. Milk can maintain the vitality of the periodontal ligament cells in the postavulsion period.
- A. 30 minutes
 - B. 1 hour
 - C. 2 hours
 - D. 3 hours**
 - E. 4 hours
4. Avulsed tooth should be replanted immediately and splinted with a for
- A. Non-rigid splint, 7-10 days
 - B. Semi-rigid splint, 7-10 days**
 - C. Semi rigid splint, 10-14 days
 - D. Rigid splint, 7-10 days
 - E. Rigid splint, 10-14 days
5. If tooth avulsion is associated with alveolar fracture,should be used for
- A. Semi rigid splint, 2-3 weeks
 - B. Semi rigid splint, 3-4 weeks
 - C. Non rigid splint, 7 weeks
 - D. Rigid splint , 2-3 weeks
 - E. Rigid splint, 3-4 weeks**

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6. Although immediate re-implantation of avulsed tooth is the best option, yet if the tooth is re-implanted within of avulsion, there is a good chance of successful re-implantation.

- A. 10 minutes
- B. 20 minutes
- C. 30 minutes**
- D. 45 minutes
- E. 60 minutes

7. If avulsed tooth is reimplanted after being dry for more than complications associated with notable root resorption increase greatly.

- A. 30 minutes
- B. 1 hour
- C. 2 hours**
- D. 3 hours
- E. 4 hours

8. All of the following regarding tooth avulsion is true except.....

- A. Immediate replacement is still the ideal treatment.
- B. Water is the least desirable storage medium because of its hypotonic environment, which can cause cell lysis.
- C. milk, which is considered the best storage medium
- D. survival of the pulp is possible in teeth with complete root formation**
- E. Replanted teeth should be followed up regularly.

9.is incomplete fracture or crack of enamel without loss of tooth substance.

- A. Crown infraction**
- B. Uncomplicated crown fracture
- C. Complicated crown fracture
- D. Uncomplicated crown-root fracture
- E. Complicated crown-root fracture
- F. Root fracture

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10. is confined to the enamel or involving the enamel and dentin without pulp exposure.

- A. Crown infraction
- B. Uncomplicated crown fracture**
- C. Complicated crown fracture
- D. Uncomplicated crown-root fracture
- E. Complicated crown-root fracture
- F. Root fracture

11.involves enamel and dentin with pulp exposure.

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- B. Uncomplicated crown fracture
- C. Complicated crown fracture**
- D. Uncomplicated crown-root fracture
- E. Complicated crown-root fracture
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12.involving enamel, dentin and cementum without pulp exposure.

- A. Crown infraction
- B. Uncomplicated crown fracture
- C. Complicated crown fracture
- D. Uncomplicated crown-root fracture**
- E. Complicated crown-root fracture
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13.involving enamel, dentin and cementum with pulp exposure.

- A. Crown infraction
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14.involving dentin, cementum and pulp.

- A. Crown infraction
- B. Uncomplicated crown fracture
- C. Complicated crown fracture
- D. Uncomplicated crown-root fracture
- E. Complicated crown-root fracture
- F. Root fracture

15. is an injury to the tooth supporting structures with mobility and without displacement of the tooth

- A. Concussion
- B. Subluxation
- C. Avulsion
- D. Intrusive luxation
- E. Lateral luxation

16. is an injury to the tooth-supporting structures with abnormal loosening but without displacement of the tooth.

- A. Concussion
- B. Subluxation(loosening)
- C. Avulsion
- D. Intrusive luxation(central dislocation_
- E. Lateral luxation

17. is displacement of the tooth into the alveolar bone with comminution or fracture of the alveolar socket.

- A. Concussion
- B. Extrusive luxation; (peripheral dislocation or partial avulsion)
- C. Avulsion
- D. Intrusive luxation(central dislocation)
- E. Lateral luxation

18. is partial displacement of the tooth out of the alveolar socket.

- A. Concussion
- B. Extrusive luxation; (peripheral dislocation or partial avulsion)
- C. Avulsion
- D. Intrusive luxation(central dislocation)
- E. Lateral luxation

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19. is displacement of the tooth in a direction other than axially, accompanied by a comminution or fracture of the alveolar socket.

- A. Concussion
- B. Extrusive luxation; (peripheral dislocation or partial avulsion)
- C. Avulsion
- D. Intrusive luxation(central dislocation)
- E. Lateral luxation

20. is a complete displacement of a tooth out of the alveolar socket. injuries to the supporting alveolar bone.

- A. Concussion
- B. Extrusive luxation; (peripheral dislocation or partial avulsion)
- C. Avulsion
- D. Intrusive luxation(central dislocation)
- E. Lateral luxation

21. How soon can the avulsed tooth be repositioned in its socket?

- A. As soon as possible
- B. After at least 30 minutes
- C. After 2 hours to allow for root dryness
- D. After 36 hours
- E. All of the above

22. Which of the following is the appropriate management for alveolar bone fracture?

- A. Closed reduction and splinting with wires
- B. Open reduction and internal fixation with wires
- C. Open reduction and internal fixation with plates
- D. Manual manipulation into the right position without fixation
- E. All of the above

23. Which of the following is the appropriate management of root fracture in primary tooth without mobility?

- A. No intervention needed
- B. Splinting the tooth for 3-4 weeks
- C. Extraction of the tooth along with the fractured apical fragment
- D. Replacing tooth with dental implant
- E. All of the above

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24. Which of the following is the most appropriate management of crown-root fracture extending to the middle 1/3 of the root?
- A. removal of coronal segment and root canal treatment
 - B. No intervention needed
 - C. Splinting the tooth with rigid splint for 2-4 months
 - D. Extraction of the tooth and restoring with implant**
 - E. All of the above
25. With respect to splinting of dentoalveolar injuries, the longest period of splinting is required in.....
- A. Extrusive luxation
 - B. Alveolar bone fracture
 - C. Intrusive luxation
 - D. Root fracture**
 - E. subluxation
26. In which of the following tooth fractures, the pulp is involved?
- A. Enamel infraction
 - B. Uncomplicated crown fracture
 - C. Uncomplicated crown-root fracture
 - D. Complicated crown fracture**
 - E. All of the above
27. Which of the following tooth fracture does NOT usually require treatment?
- A. Enamel infraction**
 - B. Uncomplicated crown fracture
 - C. Uncomplicated crown-root fracture
 - D. Complicated crown fracture
 - E. All of the above
28. In which of the following periodontal tissue injuries, the tooth is apically displaced?
- A. Concussion
 - B. Intrusive luxation**
 - C. Extrusive luxation
 - D. Avulsion
 - E. All of the above

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29. In which of the following periodontal tissue injuries, the tooth is neither displaced nor mobile?

- A. Concussion
- B. Intrusive luxation
- C. Extrusive luxation
- D. Avulsion
- E. All of the above

30. In treatment of avulsion teeth :

- A. Is an urgent situation requiring immediate treatment.
- B. Increase the length of storage the avulsed tooth outside the mouth give high successful rate.
- C. Water is the best storage medium for avulsion teeth.
- D. The involved tooth should be splinted with a semirigid splint for 2 to 3 months.

31. In injuries to the hard dental tissue, all these following are true except :

- A. Crown infraction is incomplete fracture or crack of enamel.
- B. Root fracture; involving dentin, cementum and pulp.
- C. Complicated crown fracture; involves enamel, dentin and cementum.
- D. Root fractures in primary teeth without mobility can be preserved and should exfoliate normally.

Dental Student